

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

4:18-CR-3086

vs.

MICHAEL DEAN ELMSHAUSER,

TENTATIVE FINDINGS

Defendant.

The Court has received the presentence investigation report in this case. There are no motions for departure or variance. The defendant has filed an objection ([filing 61](#)) to the PSR.

IT IS ORDERED:

1. The Court will consult and follow the Federal Sentencing Guidelines to the extent permitted and required by *United States v. Booker*, 543 U.S. 220 (2005) and subsequent cases. In this regard, the Court gives notice that, unless otherwise ordered, it will:
 - (a) give the advisory Guidelines respectful consideration within the context of each individual case and will filter the Guidelines' advice through the 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a) factors, but will not afford the Guidelines any particular or "substantial" weight;
 - (b) resolve all factual disputes relevant to sentencing by the greater weight of the evidence and without the aid of a jury;

- (c) impose upon the United States the burden of proof on all Guidelines enhancements;
 - (d) impose upon the defendant the burden of proof on all Guidelines mitigators;
 - (e) depart from the advisory Guidelines, if appropriate, using pre-*Booker* departure theory; and
 - (f) in cases where a departure using pre-*Booker* departure theory is not warranted, deviate or vary from the Guidelines when there is a principled reason justifying a sentence different than that called for by application of the advisory Guidelines, again without affording the Guidelines any particular or "substantial" weight.
2. There are no motions that require resolution at sentencing. The defendant has filed an objection ([filing 61](#)) asserting his eligibility for safety valve relief. But the PSR has already indicated as much. Specifically, the PSR states that after the adoption of the First Step Act, the defendant now meets the criteria for the safety valve as set forth at [18 U.S.C. § 3553\(f\)](#). PSR at 8. And so, it appears that the parties' agree that the defendant is safety valve eligible.

The defendant also objects to the PSR's assessment of one criminal history point for a prior possession of paraphernalia conviction. That conviction, the defendant claims, is relevant conduct to the instant offense—conspiracy to distribute methamphetamine.

Relevant conduct includes all acts that occurred during the commission of the offense of conviction, in preparation for that offense, or in the course of attempting to avoid detection or responsibility for that offense. U.S.S.G. § 1B1.3(a)(1). More specifically, conduct is relevant if it is "part of the same course of conduct or common scheme or plan as the offense of conviction." U.S.S.G. § 1B1.3(a)(2). "Conduct underlying a prior conviction is not relevant to the instant offense if the former conviction was a severable, distinct offense from the latter." *United States v. Hernandez*, 712 F.3d 407, 409 (8th Cir. 2013) (citation omitted). Factors useful in determining whether the two offenses are severable and distinct are temporal and geographical proximity, common victims, common scheme, charge in the indictment, and whether the prior conviction is used to prove the instant offense. *United States v. Thomas*, 760 F.3d 879, 891 (8th Cir. 2014).

When the defendant objects to any of the factual allegations contained therein on an issue on which the government has the burden of proof, such as the base offense level and any enhancing factors, the government must present evidence at the sentencing hearing to prove the existence of the disputed facts. *United States v. Poor Bear*, 359 F.3d 1038, 1041 (8th Cir. 2004). And whether the government has proven that the paraphernalia conviction is not relevant conduct by a preponderance of the evidence is a matter the Court will resolve at sentencing. *Id.*

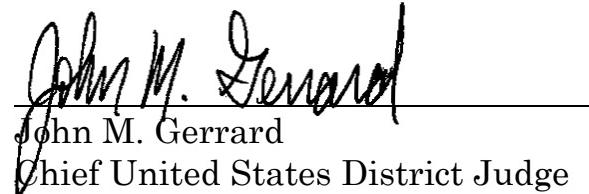
3. Except to the extent, if any, that the Court has sustained an objection, granted a motion, or reserved an issue for later

resolution in the preceding paragraph, the parties are notified that the Court's tentative findings are that the presentence report is correct in all respects.

4. If any party wishes to challenge these tentative findings, that party shall, as soon as possible (but in any event no later than three (3) business days before sentencing) file with the Court and serve upon opposing counsel an objection challenging these tentative findings, supported by a brief as to the law and such evidentiary materials as are required, giving due regard to the local rules of practice governing the submission of evidentiary materials. If an evidentiary hearing is requested, such filings should include a statement describing why a hearing is necessary and how long such a hearing would take.
5. Absent timely submission of the information required by the preceding paragraph, the Court's tentative findings may become final and the presentence report may be relied upon by the Court without more.
6. Unless otherwise ordered, any objection challenging these tentative findings shall be resolved at sentencing.

Dated this 21st day of February, 2019.

BY THE COURT:



John M. Gerrard
Chief United States District Judge